### Bleamboate and Raitroads

FARE REDUCED according to the TIMES. RE REDUCED according to the TIME.
INDEPENDENT LIBE.
FARE 42 50 TO BOSTON,
Via NEWPORT, BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
FARE:

(Cable.)

Suggest through.

On Saturday's the Governor will ky at her dock and receive reight, and the same will be landed at Providence early Monvieth, and the same will be landed at Providence early Monvieth as a suggestion of the Captain of GEO, T. STANLET, at the office on the Dock.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAHLEGAD.

CO. 27ab it and 4th av. -New YORK, Oct. 16, 18-72.

TOTICE. - CHANGE of TIME of the NEW-YORK and BOSTON EXPRESS TRAIN. -On and after ONDAY, Oct. 19, the Evening Express Train for Boston, via tw. Haven, Hartford and Springhedt, will leave 27th et. av. 4th av. 4th three ten (3:10) p. m., instead of four twenty (4:20). TOTIC E-BOSTON STEAMERS-FALL

OT FC E-BUSION SIEASIERS FALL
RIVER LINE.—On and after TUESDAY, Oct 29, the
Steamers of this line will leave New-York at 4 o'clock, being
one hour earlier than heretofore.
METROPOLIS. Capt. Brown, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from Pier No. 3 North River.
BAYSTATE, Capt. Jewest, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 3 North River.

THE REGULAR MAIL LINE, via Steningto for BOSTON and PROVIDENCE.—CHANGE of DB to 4 p. m.—On and after TUESDAY. Oct. 20, 1857, the smers of this Line will leave Pier No. 2 North River, first and above Battery-place, delly (Saniany excepted) at 4 p. m., teed of 5 p. m. Office No. 10 Battery-place.

FOR BOSTON and PROVIDENCE via NEW-FORT and FALL RIVER.—The spieuded and superior deanner METROPOLIS, Capt. Brown, leaves New York every FURSDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 6 o'clock p.m.; and the BAY STATE, Capt. Jewett leaves New York every BONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, it 4 o'clock p. m.; hour Fire No. 3 N. R., near the Battery; both touching at

HE REGULAR MAIL LINE, via STONING-TON, for BOSTON and PROVIDENCE—Inland rouse-shortest and most direct—carrying the Eastern Mail. he strainers FLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. Joed Stone, and MMODORE, Capt. W. H. France, in connection with Scomington and Providence and Boston and Providence Rule.

sengers proceed from Stonington per railroad to Provi and Boston in the Express Mail Train, reashing said place rance of those by other routes, and in ample time for all all morning lines connecting North and East. Passengen refer it remain on board the steamer, enloy a night's rea surbed, breakfast if desired, and leave Stonington in the

LIUDSON RIVER RAILROAD .- From Octo CUSUN RIVER RAILINGAD.—From USE.

ber 19, 1857, Trains will leave Chambers at. Station as follows: Express trains 6 a. m. and 5 p. m.; Albany Mail and Freight Train 7 a. m.; Albany Passenger Train, 11:39 a. m.; for Sing Sing. 9:45 s. m. and 4 p. m.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:39 a. m.; for poughkeepsie, 2:39 and 3:56 p. m.; for Peekskill, 5:30 p. m. The Foughkeepsie, Peaksill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Causl. Christopher and Sitz-th. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:30 a. m. and 12:35 and 5:45 p. m.; East Albany at 7 and 8:25 a. m. and 1 and 6:10 p. m.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT. 1857.

COMMENCING OCTOBER 19, 1857.

Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 4th-av., entrance on 27th-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK

For New-Haven, 7:20, 8:20, a. m., (ex.), 12:45, 3:10 (ex.), 3:45, and 4:30 p. m. For Bridgepont, 7:20, 8:20 a. m., (ex.), 12:45, 3:10 (ex.), 3:45 (ex.) and 4:30 p. m. For New-Haven, 7:20 a. m.; 12:45, 5:45, 4:30, p. m. For Norwalk, 7:20 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:35 p. m. For Darlen and Greenwich, 7:20 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:35 p. m. For Christoff, 7:20, 8:20 (ex.), a. m.; 12:45, 3:10 (ex.), 3:45, 4:30, 5:35 p. m. For Darlen and Greenwich, 7:20 a. m.; 12:45, 3:10 (ex.), 3:45, 4:30, 5:35 p. m. For Christoff, 7:30, 8:20 (ex.), a. m.; 12:45, 3:10 (ex.), 5:35 p. m. For Port Chester and intermediate Stations, 7:20 a. m.; 12:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:35, 6:35 p. m. CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Beston, 8:20 a. m. (ex.), 5:10 p. m. (ex.). For Hartford and

For Boston, 8:20 a. m. (ex.), 5:10 p. m. (ex.). For Hartford and Springfield, 8:20 a. m. (ex.), 5:10 p. m. (ex.). For Connecticut River Rairroad to Montreal, 8:20 a. m. (ex.) and 3:10 p. m. (ex.) to Northampton. For Canal Railroad, 8:20 a. m. (ex.) and 12:45 p. m. to Northampton. For Housatonic Railroad, 8:20 a. m. For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:20 a. m., 12:45 and 3:10 p. m. For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:20 a. m., 3:45 p. m.

65 p. m. TRAINS TO NEW-YORK.

From New-Haven, 5:30, 7, 9:35 a. m.: 1:30 (ex.), 4:30, 8:45 p.

(ex.) From Bridgeport, 6:10, 7:40, 16:18 a. m.: 2:07, (ex.)

% 9:22 p. m. (ex.) From Norwalk, 6, 6:44, 8:15, 10:55 a. m.;

55 (ex.), 5:45, 9:50 p. m. (ex.) From Port Chester, 5:27, 6:43,

28, 8:58, 11:34 a. m.; 6:37 p. m.

JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent.

Paints, Dils, Glass, &c. GRAFTON MINERAL PAINT.-This is the Next sesson of the year for Painting your Roofs, Pences, Barna, Out Buildings, &c., to preserve them for the Winter— and the Grafton Paint is an admirable article for such uses. It is very durable, handsome in color, and is sold at a very low

KEROSENE SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE EFROSENE OIL COMPANY amounce to their agents and customers, that they have discovered a process by which all UNPLEASANT OBOR is entirely removed from

Rerosene.

KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.

The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one quarter of one entry and gives the light of three candles.

Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palson.

Local agents with exclusive rights appointed on application to

AUSTENS, General Agenta, No. 50 Beaver-rt., N. Y.

Medical. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT of BUCHE!!—
BELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
BELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Diseases of the Bladder. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Diseases of the Kid

BELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Drepsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for general Weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases ari WELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising From Impradence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Discusses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and fo

PRIMBOLD'S Extract of Suchu for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Suchu for Loss of Power.
IELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Universal Lassite the Muscular System.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitates

HELMEOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Dimacos of Vision. RELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Weak Nerves and

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all Distressing A HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buebu, price \$1 per bottle, de Depet, No. 52 South 16th et. below Chestaut et., Philadelphis Seid by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of confunction of the confunction o

HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., Agents, Broadway, N. Y. SANDS' SARSAPARILLA—The original and genuine article—is infinitely superior to all others, pleasant to the taste, composed of purely Vesetable extracts, and may be taken at all seasons with perfect safety. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No 100 Fulton-at., No "York

## Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surregate of the County of New-York notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARDES F. WOOSTER, lots of the City of New-York, Captain in the United States Army, deceased, to present the same, with vonchers thereof, to the subscriber at her residence, No. 180 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., on or before the thirtieth day of November at her bear of Brooklyn, N. Y., on or before the thirtieth day of Nay, 1857.

MARIA STEBBINS, Administratriz.

JEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.-ELIZUR NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ELIZUR S. LORD. GEORGE VAN BORKELEN and G. A. MEN-BON.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint to his action, which will be filed in the effice of the Clerk of the County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to sorre the City of New-York, and to sorre a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribes at his office, No. 17 William-st., in the City of New-York, at the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you had be answer the said complaint within the line aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen bondred and sixty dollars and seventeen cents, with interest from the eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hindred mod fifty seven, beside the costs of this action.—Dated July 26, 1857.

July 26, 1857.

LEONARD W. GODDARD, Plaintiffs' Attorney The semplaint is this case was filed in the office of the Curred the Courty of New York, E-pt. 30, 1857.

E. W. OCDDARD, Attorney,

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY of WEST—AUSTIN, Henry Johasten, Joseph J. P. Delvecchio, John S. Ferguson, Emun, wife of Joseph J. P. Delvecchio, — Campbell.—Summon for relief (Com. not ser.)—To each of the above-bill.—Summon for relief (Com. not ser.)—To each of the above-bill—Summon for relief (Com. not ser.)—To each of the above-bill—Summon for relief (Com. not ser.)—To each of the above-bill—Summon for the County of Westchester, at White office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your suswer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 46 Pinest. New York City, within twenty days after the service of this year mease on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you field to asswer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Count for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 13, 1977.

A V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff Attornsey.
The complaint in the above emitted action was dely find in the effice of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, on the 21st day of August, 1237.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF QUEENS

JOHN BARRY, Plaintiff, egginst ANNIBAL DE MOS SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF QUEENS.

—JOHN BARRY, Plaintiff, excinct ANNISAL DE MOSQUERA, ANDREW LAWRENCE, JOSEPH A. LAWRENCE and RICHARD BUSH, Defendants above relief—To the Defendants above samed and to each of them:
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this act on, which is filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Queens in the Town of Jameica in the said County, and a copy whereof is herewith served upon you, and to save a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their others, No. 2 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within 1 senty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall to asswer the said complaint within the time aforewind, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the esid complaint. Dated July 21, A. D. 1875.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—Jo SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—Je siah Oales, plaintiff, against Roswell Hovey, Cornellus I Hunt and Charlotte Hunt his wife, Abraham R Hunt and Ma B Hunt his wife, Loseph Platt, James Dezendorf, Benjamin I Homas, Marcellus Pyrer, James Ashfield Patick C Muldor and John Morton.—To the defendants. CORNELIUS R HUN and CHARLOTTE HUNT his wife, and JAMES DEZE! DORF! You are bereby summoned and required to snewer it complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in it City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 63 Wai street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after it are vices of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of successive; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the net office, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the net office, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the former of the complaint — Dated Septen 5, 1857.

LEONARD & HOFFMAN, old lew'ru

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY. SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.THOMAS CRUTTENDEN at THOMAS HINE.
John Forgie, Isaac P. Borden, William H. De Groot and Am
De Groot, bis wife. Amos Willete, Thomas M. Johnson. Charl
Cammull, Henry S. Johnson, Jesse Rolman, Albert De Gras
and Benjarain Bhackleton.—To the abovenamed Defendant
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the cor
plaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the County of Kings at the City Hall, in the City of Brookly
on the 2d day of October, 1857, and to serve a copy of yes
nawer to the said compliant on the subscriber at his office, N
139 4th-st., Brooklyn (late Williamsburgh), within twenty da
after the service of this runmons on you, exclusive of the
of such service; and if you fall to answer the said complain
within the time sforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apple
to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Date
October 2, 1857. GEO. L. FOX, Plaintiff's Attorney.
October 2, 1857.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TO the SHERIFF of the COUNTY of NEW YORK-Six: Notice is hereby given that at the Green ELECTION to be held in the State, on the TUESDAY occiding the first Monday of November next, the fellowing occurrance to be alcosted to wife. ers are to be elected, to wit:

A SECRETARY OF STATE, in the place of Joel T. Head

A COMPTROLLER, in the place of Lerenze Burrows; Ar ATTORREY-GENERAL, in the place of Stephen A STATE ENGINEER and SURVEYOR, in the place

An INSPECTOR of STATE PRISONS, in the place of Nor A JUDGE of the COURT of APPEALS in the place of Hiran

cember next.

Also, two JUSTICES of the SUPREME COURT for the First Juditial District, in the place of Whitam Mitchell, whose term expires Dec. 31, 1807, and one in place of Charles A. Fesbody, appointed to fill vacancy eccasioned by the resignation of James E. Whiting.

Whiting.
Two JUSTICES of the SUPERIOR COURT, in the piece
Joseph S. Bosworth and Thomas J. Oakley, deceased.
A JUDGE of the COURT of COMMON PLEAS, in the place 'Carthy.
Also, a SENATOR for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh mate Districts, consisting of the City and County of New-

Also, a SENATOR for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, consisting of the Oily and County of New York.

A MEMBER of ASSEMBLY for each of the Assembly Districts in the City and County of New-York, viz.: The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninsh, Tenth, Rieventh, Twelfth, Thirtheanth, Feurtheanth, Fourth, Fifth, Sixtheenth and Seventsenth Assembly District.

A SURBOGATE, in place of James M. Smith.

A BURBOGATE, in place of James M. Smith.

A DISTRICT—AFTORNEY, in place of A Oakey Hall.

And a REGISTER, in place of John J. Deans.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December asxt. J. T. HEADLET, Secretary of State.

Serenty's Oyricz, New-York, Sopt. 3, 1867.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirement of the restute in each case made and previded.

Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once in each weak until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the seme, so that they may be said before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, vol. 1, chap. 6, title 3, article 3d, part 1st, page 146.

THE PEOPLE of the STATE of NEW-YORK, by the Grace of God. Free and Independent—To all persons interested in the Estate of ELIZABETH PROCTOR, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, neat of kin, or otherwise, send greeking: You and each of you are hereby cited and required, personally to be and appear before our Surreate of the County of New York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of November next, at elevan o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the final settlement of the account of proceedings of Angustus F. Smith and James S. Thayer as Executors of the Last Will and Testament of said deceased. In testimony whereaf, we have caused the Seal of Office of said Surregate to be horeunto affired. Witness, Alexander W. Bradford, sequire, Surregate of our said Gounty, at the City of New-Yerk, the [i...5] 4th day of August, in the year of our Lord one theusand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

IMPROVEMENT IN THE BREED OF HORSES.

To enter into an argument, at this day of the ineteenth century, to show that the horse-stock of any country is a material item in the account of the national wealth, strength and greatness, would be to admit the arguer himself an ass, or at least that he believed himself to be addressing an audience of asses. In no country in the world, perhaps, is such an argument less needed than in our own, where certainly the keeping of horses for purposes of pleasure, as well as of utility, is more largely disseminated among persons of all classes than in any other, and where the desire and ability both to keep and breed horses of a high grade is daily gaining ground, both in town and country. Among farmers the anxiety to raise valuable stock is at least increasing proportionally to the increase of the profit to be derived from them, which is advancing every day, not in consequence of any casual or temporary caprice, but attributable to the growing perception of the fact, among all horse-keepers, that it is not only as chesp, if one keep a horse at all, to keep a good as to keep a bad one, but in reality much cheaper. The prime cost is the only difference to be considered; the price of stable room, keep and care is identical; the wear and tear is infigitely less in the sound, able, useful animal than in the broken jade; the work which can be done and the value carned by the one, is in no possible relation to that of the other; while, to conclude, the cash value of the superior animal, judiciously worked-and by judiciously is meant profitably to the cwner, as well as moderalely and mercifully to the beast—and properly tended is actually increasing annually at a greater rate than that of the inferior animal is deteriorating.

In other words, a four-year-old horse, well bought at a price of two or three hundred dollars or upward, will, when he has attained the age of seven or eight years, after having earned his meat and paid the interest of his prime cost by his services. be worth twice the money, either for working purposes or for sale, if the owner see fit to dispose of him; while an animal bought for half or a third of that price, at the same age, will probably, at the same increased age, be wholly worn out, valueless and useless; and the greater the excellence of the animal in the first instance, the greater and more rapid will be the increase in value; the lower its

Now, as to what constitutes value or excellent

in all horses, it is indisputably quickness of work-

ing; power to move or carry weight, and ability to

endure for a length of time; to travel for a distance

with the least decrease of pace; to come again to work, day after day, week after week, and year after year, with undiminished vigor. And it is scarcely needful to say that, under all ordinary eircumstances, these conditions are only compatible with the highest form and highest physical health of the animal. Malformation must necessarily detract from speed or power; hereditary disease or constitutional derangement must necessarily detract from all powers whatsoever. Under usual circumstances it would be hardly necessary to undertake to show that quickness of working, or in other words, speed, is a necessary condition to a high degree of excellence in a horse of any stamp or style, and not one iota less for the animal which draws the load or breaks the glebe, than for the riding horse or the pleasure traveler before light vehicles. But it has of late become the fashion with some parties to undervalue the effects of speed, and to deny its utility for other purposes than for those of mere amusement; and, as a corollary from this assumption, to disparage the effect and deny the advantage of bloed, by which is meant descent, through the American and English race horse, from the Oriental blood of the desert, whether Arabian, Barb, Turk, Persian or Syrian, or as a combination of two, or more, or all of the five. To carry this disparagement still further, it has been necessary to the inventors and disseminators of it to invent another fact, which is this: that blood horses have no value but their speed, and are necessarily weak, light-limbed and deficient in power; concerning which a word hereafter. Now, one would hardly think it necessary to show that if one horse drawing a load of produce, merchandise, or what you will, of such weight that he can only move it at a walk, can walk with that load at a rate of four miles in the hour, with no greater expenditure of power than another horse makes in moving it at two miles-of the two horses, working an equal number of hours in the day, that which does the four miles will draw one load double the distance, or double the number of loads the same distance, that the other will do, walking at two miles; consequently, he will earn double the money per diem, and, other things being equal, will be worth double the value or price. This improvement is precisely that which has been effected in England in the new or improved London draught horse over the old Flanders dray horse. The facts are precisely the same in relation to a plow horse, a riding horse, or a light carriage horse. The horse which can plow an acre while another is plowing half an acre, or that which can carry a load of passengers ten miles while another is going five, independent of all considerations of amuse ment, taste, or what is generally called fancy, is absolutely worth twice as much to his owner as the other. Now, the question for the breeder is simply this: by what means is this result to be obtained? The reply is, by getting the greatest pos sible amount of pure blood compatible with size, weight and power, according to the purpose for which he intends to raise stock, into the animal bred. For not only is it not true that speed alone is the good thing derivable from blood, but something very nearly the reverse is true. It is very nearly the least good thing. That which the blood horse does possess is a degree of strength in his bones, sinews and frame at large, utterly out of proportion to the size or apparent strength of that frame. The texture, the form and the symmetry of the bones, all, in the same bulk and volume, possess double, or nearer four-fold, the elements of resistance and endurance in the blood horse that they do in the cold blooded cart horse. The difference in the form and texture of the sinews and muscles. and in the inferior tendency to form flabby, useless flesh, is still more in favor of the blood horse. Beyond this the internal anatomical construction of his respiratory organs, of his arterial and venous system, of his nervous system, in a word, of his constitution generally, is calculated to give him, eases greater vital cuperatory power, greater physical power, in pro-portion to his bulk and weight, than any other known animal-added to greater quickness of movement, arising from his superiority of form and mechanism, to the more perfect arrangement of the leverage and of the propulsive powers of his bones, sinews and muscles, and to greater courage, greater endurance of labor, hardship, suffering-in a word, greater, what is called vulgarly game or pluck, that is to be found in any other of the horse family.

ists in any two animals of otherwise equal appearance, soundness, strength and symmetry, precisely in that degree may one predict that the qualities named above will prevail and predominate. But it is not to be said or supposed that all blood horses will give these qualities in an equal degree, for there is as much or more choice in the blood horse than in any other of the family. Since, as in the blood of the thorough-bred horse, all faulte, all vices, all diseases are directly hereditary, as well as all virtues, all soundness, all good qualities, it is more necessary to look in the blood horse to his antecedents, his history, his performances, and, above all, his shape, temper, soundness and constitution, than it is in any other of the horse family. To breed from a small horse with the hope of getting a large colt; from a long-backed, leggy horse, with the hope of getting a short, compact, powerful one; from a broken-winded, or blind, or flat-footed, or spayined, or ringboned, or navicular joint-diseased horse, with the hope of getting a sound one; from a vicious horse, a cowardly horse-what is technically called a dunghill-with the hope of getting a kindtempered and brave one; all or any of these things would be the hight of folly. The blood sire-and the blood should always be on the sire's sideshould be, for the farmer-breeder's purposes, of medium hight, say 154 hands high, short-backed, well ribbed up, short in the saddle place, long below. He should have high withers, broad loins, broad chest, a straight rump—the converse of what is often seen in trotters, and known as the gooss rump -a high and muscular, but not beefy crest; a lean, bony, well-set-on head; a clear, bright, smallish, well-placed eye; broad nostrils and small cars. His fore legs should be as long and as muscular above the knee, and his hind legs above the hock, and as lean, short and bony below those joints as possible. The bones cannot by any means be too flat, too clear of excrescences, or too large. The sinews should be clear, straight, firm and hard to the touch. From such a horse, where the breeder can find one, and from a well chosen mare—she may be a little larger, more bony, more roomy, and in every way coarser than the horse to the advantage of the stock-sound, healthy and well limbed, he may be certain, accidents and contingencies set aside, of raising an animal that will be creditable to him as a scientific stock breeder, and profitable to him in

In the greater or less proportion that blood ex-

s pecuniary sense. If a farmer have a fine, strong, sound, half-bred, or three-quarter bred, or Canadian or Norman, or Cleveland bay mare, or a elever Morgan, let him breed to just such a thorough-bred horse as is described above, and he cannot fail to do well. But if he have a blind, or spavined, or ringboned, or broken-winded mare, by no means let him breed from ber at all-least of all to a high bred and high-priced stallion-for there is little or no hope that the product will ever repay the price of the stallion's service. In the same manner, if he have a highly-bred or thorough-bred mars, of small size, hight of bone, leggy, or in any way deficient in form, let him svoid breeding her to a coarse-bred horse, in the hope of giving the progeny the bone of the sire and preserving to it the blood of the dam. The reverse will be the case. The blood of the dan will be deteriorated or lost, and the bone will not be gained. The odds are decidedly that the colt will be unsymmetrical in some way, cross-made and out of proportion. Symmetry and harmony to a certain extent are absolutely indispensable on both sire and dam's side to the production of symmetrical and harmonious fosls. Thus far we have dealt only with general principles of breeding; we may hereafter, believing the subject to be of great and daily increasing importance, go farther into the subject, and descend from generalities into particulars, touching on particular strains of blood which should be chosen or avoided, with the reasons why, by the intelligent American breeder.

THE GOLD MINES OF LONG ISLAND. Is it not singular that so many gold hunters should have gone to California from this city without an inkling of the truth that richer mines exist upon Long Island, right at the threshold of New-York City, which might have been made to develop their riches with less digging than those of the Gold State on the Pa eific? As these mines are still undeveloped, we will point out their locality and mode of working, in hope that some "Gold Hill Company" will be organized to bring out their riches. It is generally known that the soil of this island is sandy, though not that it is auriferous. It may or may not be, accoring as it is worked. The soil is light and easily tilled, almost beyond comparison with any other similar large tract in the United States. It is a soil that pays for artificial fertilization better than any that lies so convenient to a good market, and yet, taken as a whole body, it is the worst tilled, and the people the poorest, where they might be the richest, if they only knew of the gold mines that we do lying within their reach. Many a farm has been, within a year or two, purposely turned out to grow running blackberry vines, because they will grow upon the worn-out fields without manure, and afford some pay for the use of the land that wil not grow grain without fertilization, and that the owner could not afford to give it, in his opinion. But

this opinion it is a very mistaken one. One of the things most lacking in this soil appears to be potash, and such other properties as we obtain from the use of wood ashes; and hence immense quantities have been imported from the asheries in the interior of the State, after having been leached of all the potash obtainable in the manufacture of that article. Forest leaves, too, are gathered by farmers and applied to the soil to good advantage. Both ashes and leaves are expensive applications for the amount of fertility produced, and ashes are becoming very limited in quantity. Without a fertilizer the land must lie idle and worthless. With a cheap and easy means of manuring this easily worked soil, the whole face of Long Island

would be better off than if it were auriferous.

Is there an easy method of developing this gold? We say, Yes, there is. There are unworked mines upon Long Island richer in deposits than any placer in California. We will point out one, which we select, not because it is the richest or only one, but because it is most convenient for parties to visit who are disposed to verify our ascertion. It is only one of many, generally similarly situated upon the highest land on the island. This ore lies just east of the new Reservoir, between that and the Cypress Hills Cemetery. There, upon the very top of that hill, is a basin of perhaps more than ten acres, filled more than forty feet in depth with a very rich deposit of peat—a purely vegetable mass—far richer, in equal bulk, in potash and fertilizing materials than leaves of oak trees, such as are gathered for manure, and probably worth as much, bushel for bushel, as the leached ashes brought from Western New-York and Canada, particularly since dealers practice adulteration to such an extent; and yet this mense golden deposit lies idle, worthless unproductive, while the thousands of acres upon the plain below are unproductive for want of a dressing of this same

rich fertilizer. It is not our purpose to go into a geological examination, nor even to inquire how these almost inexhaustable mines were deposited or formed where they are now found on the "back bone" of the island; it is sufficient that they are there, and that the material is of the richest character. In fact, that in the basin near the Reservoir is so rich in vegetable fiber that a lump of it simply compressed in the hands, and dried and burnt, forms almost as large and firm a piece of charcoal as a piece of wood of the same size. Of course the ashes of such fuel would readily be understood by all purchasers and users of aches to possess more value than any that they can buy. All who have tried peat or swamp muck, properly prepared by disintegrating it with salt and lior by using it in compost, or as an absorber of liquid manure and gases in the stable, know its value as a fertilizer; and many more will know and approve it, if these mines are ever worked, as they might be to the mmense advantage of the workers, and still more to

the users of the product.

The mine alluded to is so situated that a very inexensive drain would entirely free it from water. The ridge between the basin and the plain is but a few rods wide; the cut would not be over forty feet deep to reach the surface of the water, which would then most robably cut its own channel to the bottom of the deosit, the depth of which is unknown, but has been robed to the depth of forty feet.

Moreover, many other deposits are so situated that they can be drained, and the peat carried by a short track to the Long Island Railroad, and thus beaply disseminated throughout a region most in need

of some cheap mode of fertilization.

As peat like this is one of the best deodorizers of octid animal matters that can be obtained cheaply, it night readily be applied to that use in manufacturing together with the contents of sinks, dead animals and animal offal made in the City of Brooklyn, a compost at one-fourth the cost of guano, that would be equally valuable as a manure, and would also add immensely to the productiveness of Long Leland. In short, it would prove a gold mine of the greatest value. All that is needed to give value to the waste lands, and make a garden spot of the whole island, and to make the stock of the Railroad worth its par value, is for a company, capable of developing and working these peat mines, to undertake the business of furnishing farmers with such a cheap and valuable manure as now lies buried in these hills. And this will be done some day. Perhaps the initiatory step will be taken by such a man as Mechi-some city mechanic now making the fortune for that purpose in New-York, as Mechi did in London. He went out upon a hard, barren soil and taught the people of the country that it possessed a value and could be made nighly productive, and that it was unwise to let it remain unproductive, right there at the threshold of Londop, just as the mass of Long Island lands are now ying fallow at the threshold of New-York City, not vithstanding they contain such golden mines tility. But unworked they are unproductive.

THE CAPE COD CRANBERRY CROP. orrespondence of The S. V. Tribone DENNIA, Mass., Sept. 29, 1867.

It will be known to most of your resiere that Cape

new yards were laid out and made, but of fruit could be expected from them this year. In emsequence of the coldness of Spring the vines did not bloom so early as usual, but when the season was further advanced there was an excellent show ma and most people predicted a heavy crop. When the berry was just beginning to form, the fire worm made its appearance in some of the yards, and did great its appearance in some of the yards, and did great damage, while others wholly escaped. About the latter part of August other yards were attacked by the destructive fruit worm which has in many places seriously injured the crop. In some measure this has been offset by the growers being favored with a large and full-grown berry. The rains we have had through the Summer seem to have contributed to this result. Notwithstanding the drawbacks upon many yards, there will have fair average yield.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks upon many yards, there will be a fair average yield.

At the present time the growers are engaged in gathering the produce of their yards, and from all appearances, the prospect is decently cheering. Some yards which have hitherto yielded nothing, this year will give their first fruit, and it is encouraging. The supply this Fall will be better than it has previously the product of the product

will give their first fruit, and it is encouraging. The supply this Fall will be better than it has previously been, because the yards which have previously done nothing offer a fine yield.

The demand for cramberries has, within the last three years, greatly increased, and it is likely the fruit will fetch a good price. Growers are holding back their produce, and evem to be unwilling to sell at the terms offered. In a barrel there are about three bushels and a peck and ten dollars have been offered for them and refused. I cannot ascertain at what price they will let them go, but think, from what I can learn, that they would sell, if eleven, or eleven dollars and a half were effered, but buyers are cantious, and seem to be unwilling to give more than ten dollars.

Most of the large crasberry growers are men in comfortable circumstances, and can therefore keep back their produce without at present any injury to themselves. Evidently these men will hold on to their fruit with a view to take advantage of the market, and will most likely obtain the highest prices. This they can easily do, because their fruities ripe and high-culted before gathersd, and consequently will keep longer and better in a marketable state than that which is picked while green to escape injury from frost.

There are but few yards that are four years old but

which is picked wine green to escape highly host frost.

There are but few yards that are four years old but what will this year produce sufficient fruit to pay the interest of the money invested in them. A few days ago I visited a yard of three-fourths of an acre in extent which its owner values at \$2,200. The cost of the land and making cannot have been more at the outside than \$400, but yet this yard will pay this year the interest upon \$2,200. All cranberry yeards are not so good as this—it is an exception to the general rule. And even if it was put up and the sale at this time forced, I do not think it would fetch over \$1,000, and that because the crop is not a sure one, but is subject that because the crop is not a sure one, but is subject to in-portant drawbacks from the fire and fruit worm. But, notwithstanding this, it is good property. S. E.

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE. Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune.

MEADOW BANK, Columbia Co., N. Y., Sept. 24. The tallest stalk, sent herewith, 12 feet high-or long, rather, now it is down-was grown in the garden of Mrs. William O. King, Hudson, without any attempt at cultivation. This garden has a subsoil of clay—having had but one dressing of manure for over seven years. The seed fell beneath an Isabelia grape vine, shooting its head up through the tendrils and heaves, and is what you see it.

The one without the root (nearly 11 feet high)

The one without the root (nearly 11 test high) bled profusely as I cut it off with a spade suddenly, was grown in the open field, beyond this garden some eight or ten hundred feet. Having sun, air and light more than the other, it is of a stouter growth, in accordance with the law of compensation. I imagine more juice could be expressed from the latter than the former. We are in latitude 42 deg. north, and it is confidently stated that it would thrive south of the Green Mountains to the Gulf of Mexico—whether as successfully as further south, remains to be seen. Green Mountains to the Coul of merico-whother is successfully as further south, remains to be seen. Much of the cane, and juice also, is on exhibition at the County Fair, Chatham Four Corners. We shall hear from thence soon, this being the last day, I be-

lieve.

Several stalks of sweet corn have attained 10 feet in each of these gardens just alluded to, and one in the garden of Mr. Dickie, P. M., Claverack, stands fourteen feet, and seems still growing, he told me a

aumption...
Odds and ends, corn stalks for fodder, beets, carrots
for do., and sundries....

Total.....\$6,773,000 Batter, I may remark, has been unusually good since the Autumn of last year, from the very obvious reason, from the great and prevailing moisture down to this time.

M. CAVENDISH.

THE SORGHUM IN WASHINGTON CO., N. Y. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WEST FORT ANN, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1857. ufactured by me from the sorghum, or Chinese ugar-case, a sample of which I exhibited at the Vashington County Agricultural Fair on the 16th and 17th Sept., and which attracted no little attention from the leading agriculturists of this county. I had read the various articles which have appeared in THE TRIBUNE from time to time upon this subject, but had given the matter but little thought, till my attention was attracted by the rapid growth of a small patch of was attracted by the rapid growth of a small packs of the sorghum growing in one of my neighbors' gardess, planted by his son and a colored mas, by way of experiment. I purchased the colored mas, by way of experiment. I purchased the colored mas, by way of experiment. I purchased the colored mas, by way of experiment. I purchased the colored man's interest in it, and last week, with a small inferior hasd machine, succeeded in extracting about eleven gallons of the juice, from which I have made one gallon of airup. Buch of the cane-juice was wasted in several ineffectual attempts to cleanse or clarify the same before I finally succeeded. The cane from which this sirup was made was planted on the 6th day of Jane, on a rich sandy loam, and its average hight is 12 feet; one stalk measured to-day 13 feet 3 inches, and is still growing rapidly. The sirup was made from the greenest and most inferior stalks, and was slightly scorched in boiling. I hope, however, to be able, in my next experiment, to send you a sample of sirup not inferior in taste or quality to the best produced by the toil and sweat of unrequited alave labor; and I have the fullest confidence in being able to present you likewise with a sample of sugar, manfactured from the same, that will compare favorably with the choicest New Orleans or Havana. The cane seed now is just in the milk. A few of the most forward stalks begin to ripen. Had this cane been planted on the 10th of May it would now have been ripe, and should the frost hold off a few days more, it will be ripe enough for gathering. the sorghum growing in one of my neighbors' gardens,

should the frost hold off a few days more, it will be ripe enough for gathering.

I gave some of the crushed stalks to some cows and swine that were in a yard near by, and they devoured it with avidity. I make no doubt that sorghum hereafter will be extensively cultivated, if not for its eaccharine qualities, for the excellent fodder it will afford the farmer.

As many writers disagree as to what is the proper name of this plant. I propose to call it The Free-Soiler, as, from its luxuriant and beautiful proportions, it reminds one of the rapid and luxuriant growth of the Free-Soil sentiment in our country; and may that

Free-Soil sentiment in our country; and may that principle spread far and wide, till universal liberty shall spread her broad wings over every son and daughter of Adam.

ANTHONY HASKIN.

A LETTER FROM PROF. GALE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: An article appeared a few weeks ago in The New-York Independent, in which my name was exposed to ridicule for certain egregious blunders in pelling and punctuation, said to have been committed by me in a note which I sent to that paper for publicaon. If that article had been confined to the columns of The Independent and of The Congregational Herald of Chicago, which copied it with great apparent relish, I should have taken no notice of it. As, however, the article had been copid into other papers, and as THE N Y. TRINUNE in particular has recently enlivened its pages with this subject, presenting in parallel columns what it calls the "vulgar method" and the "Gale method" of spelling, I feel called upon to make a public statement of the facts of the case. I repret being compelled to do this, chiefly because I aball thereby interrupt that flow of pleasantry and wit which this subject has called forth.

The facts in the case are these: The note which was sent to The Independent, and which has been copied so extensively, was not written with my own hand at so extensively, was not written with my own hand at so, it is very difficult for me to write with a pen. I sie, it is very difficult for me to write with a pen. I am therefore compelled to employ an amanuscula ever, the article had been copid into other papers, and

whenever I can secure a friend who will perform such service for me. The note above referred to was written, at my dictation, by a friend in Now-York City. The note thus written is in my possession, and contains none of those mistakes which have been paraded before the public. This note was piaced in the hands of a third person, to be copied, and that copy is the one which was sent to The Independent for publication. My time was then so much occupied that I did not examine the copy after it was prepared. Whether that copy contained the errors referred to in The Independent. I have now no means of knowing except what is furnished in the statement of that paper.

The public can see from this statement of facts how far I am responsible for the errors in spelling and purctuation, about which so much has been said. They will know, also, what judgment to pronounce upon those men who have unnecessarily or maliciously dragged my name into their columns. They cannot escape the charge of wrong-doing in this matter by saying they could not know that the paper which bore my name was not actually written with my own hand. The fact that so many errors were fund in so short a note, would have led most men to infer that it had passed into the hands of an unskillful copyist. Or, if this would have been a stretch of charity surpassing the ability of The Independent, the editor might have seriously questioned in order that it had passed into the hands of an unskillful copyist. Or, if this would have been a stretch of charity surpassing the ability of The Independent in spelling and punctuation?

Does it always publish to the world the names of these unfortunates? If it does not, why have I been selected to occupy so conspicuous a place in its columns? The merciless criticism to which I have been exposed in The Independent, and other papers which have followed the lead of that sheet, is the more unjustifiable, when it is considered that the columns of The Independent mas a short reply to that assault. My note, after several weeks

FROM NEW-JERSEY.

MATRIMONIAL AND MONETARY. spendence of The N. Y. Tribune TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 16, 1857.

You must not suppose that every goalal feeling has been obliterated by the crisis which your well-filled columns show up as extending overywhere. We had an evidence in this city last week that we still live. The daughter of a prominent resident, a lovely and accomplished young lady, was married to a gentleman belonging to a distinguished New-Jersey fami the interesting occasion, the happiness of the belonging to a distinguished the happiness of the happy couple was essentially promoted by substantial evidences of good will profinely, bestowed up on the charming bride. The giving of wedding presents, you know, is all the fashiou now. It was followed here to some purpose. The bride received presents of splendid sets of jewelry, complete tea service of heavy silver, a neat box containing silver specons, knives and forks, five dozen each, several sets of exquisitely beautiful and very costly lace, together with a complete outfit of household and table lines. To this catalogue a numerous et cetera might be added, all most desirable and worth being recapitulated. To crown the whole was a purse of \$500, another of \$800, a third of \$1,000, and a check for \$10,000. These several items being summed up, will be found to constitute a respectable total of pin money, all which has been most worthity bestowed. It is thus we do up things matrimonial in New-Jersey, notwithetanding the crisis, which is now the general staple of you gentlemen of the press.

I went down yesterday afternoon to witness another wedding in fashionable life, which was celebrated at Burlington last evening. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Doane, in the spleadid new St.

I went down yesterday afternoon to witness another wedding in fashionable life, which was celebrated at Burlington last evening. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Doane, in the splendid new St. Mary's Church. This specious edifice, built on the model of a celebrated English church, was brilliantly lighted up for the cecasion, bringing out in high perfection the elaborate gorgeousness of the large stained glass windows with which the building is profusely embelhabed, and afforcing an admirable expedition of the rich interior decorations of the church. The dazzling colors which everywhere abound within, especially throughout the charcel, whose very roof and walls are freeced in the most brilliant style of ecclesisatical embellishment, were charmingly brought out by an abundant illumination. Eight o'clock was announced as the hour when the coremony would be performed, but long before the clock struck the whole body of the church was occupied, principally by ladies. A few minutes after eight the door at the western end of the nave was thrown open, and the bridal party entered the church and proceeded up to the steps of the chancel, where the Bishop and four assistant clergyman received them. Three bridesmaids with their attendant groomsmen headed the purty, each of the groomsmen carrying in bis hand a splendid—Miss Annie, daughter of Thomas Milsor, esq., of Burlington—attre in white satin, all eyes directed toward her. After them, walked the groom—Corper W., son of Caepar W. Morris, esq., of Tacoay, I'a.—also bearing in his hand a bouquet of surpassing elegance. As the bride reached the steps of the chancel, the attending bridesmaids and groomsmes arranged themselves in position on either side, the relatives of the happy couple rose from their seats in the chancel and advanced to where the Bishop was standing. presently the mutual responses were distinctly and along the crowded aisles. The ceremony closed, Bishop protounced them man and wife, and the b party retraced their steps down the aisle, this preceded by the bride, leaning on the arm of her

party retraced their steps down the aisle, this time preceded by the bride, leaning on the arm of her husband. Altogether, it was an occasion of high interest to the citizens of the ancient town of Burlington; and the inclement weather operated as no clack to the gratification of the curiosity which all felt to witness the interesting ceremony.

Our city, being extensively engaged in manufacturing, suffers its full share from the discharge of numerous operatives. A hard Winter is undoubtedly before us. Our city authorities have already taken measures looking to a considerate care of the destitute. But provisions continue unaccountably dear, no doubt owing to the absolute refusal of the farmers to reduce prices. They have had years of good crops and high prices, are therefore rich and able to hold on, and this they will continue to do until the great West disgorges its surplus and breaks down the unnatural monopoly of food which even yet prevails in the Middle States. But few failures have occurred in Trenton, the business of our city having never been unduly expanded. Some of our citizens, however, have suffered by ithnois Central, and have let go at a heavy decline. Others have faith that there is a good time comise, and so hold on. The Legislature will be asked to do sumething this Winter for the bank, but I hear all ready of some antagonistic plane being in preparation, the object being to make banking less prolitable, and consequently less desirable. A hours large enough to pay off the State debt of near \$190,000, asddled on as by the Sham Democracy, ought to be extracted from them as an equivalent for legalizing the suspension.

A TRAGEDY .- We lears from the Cleveland Reriew of Oct. 16, that the wife of Mr. Hubbell, a lawyer of Ontonegon, recently killed herself by cutting her threat. The reason and circumstances were said to be these:—She believed that her infant child weald be an idiot, and this idea so deranged her mind that she gave it laudanum and it died. She then took the ame poison herself, and soon afterward cut the veine of her arm, and then her throat. We understand the latter was done when her husband was in the room, but before he could arrest her purpose.

ELECTION OF JUDGES IN INDIANA.—The following we understand to be the main facts in regard to the recent election of Judges in Indiana: Judges Gookins and Stuart, a short time sloce, resigned their seats on the Supreme Bench, supposing that the Governer would call an election to choose their successors. This the Governor declined to do, fearing the election of two Republicans, whereas by letting the election go over, he could subsequently appoint two of his ewn political friends to the places. The Attorney-General produced such reasons in favor of the Governor's action as satisfied the two officials, but failed to satisfy the people, who held a convention, nominated candidates, and on Tuesday votes for them. Their election will be disputed probably by the Democratic officials, and the matter will go into the Courts for determination.

RIGHTS OF COLORED PERSONS IN THEATERS.—Yes.— RIGHTS OF COLORED PERSONS IN THEATERS, -Yes

RIGHTS OF COLORED PERSONS IN THE STATE AND THE TOTAL TO THE STATE AND TH